

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1896.

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LOCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Phess and New York Associated Prizes is at 91 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disconsunted to the press of the whole country.

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Mr. King on the Cuban Revolution

We publish to-day a very clear, exhaustive, and unusually interesting parrative of the revolution in Cuba. It is written by Mr. CLARENCE KING, and we have obtained the privilege of publishing it from the proprietor of the Forum magazine, to which it is contributed.

Mr. King is not only a notably graceful and attractive writer, but he also knows personally the leaders in the Cuban struggle for independence from Spanish tyranny, brutality, and extortion. He is likewise thoroughly familiar with the island itself, and the tone, character, and capacities of its population.

Mr. King follows the history of the Cuban revolution from its beginning by the heroic and lamented MARTI, on Feb. 24, 1895, up to the defeat and retirement of MARTINES Campos, describing the bold and masterful military strategy and the high order of statesmanship of GOMEZ and the brilliant achievements of MACEO, with the futile efforts of Campos to resist the steady advances of the patriots.

The article is the more valuable because it is entitled to be regarded in a peculiar sense as representative of the principles and purposes of the great Cuban leaders, with whom Mr. King's relations have been so intimate and so confidential. But apart altogether from such authority, our readers will find that of itself and because of its grace and lucidity of style they have an enviable privilege in the opportunity of reading it which THE SUN to-day offers them.

The Farmers and the Great Bunco

The bottom of the free-silver movement is fraud. No amount of heat or of plausibility, with which the Bryanites may carry on their side of the discussion, can alter the fact by a tittle that to cut by fifty per cent, the coin which alone and undisputably has served as the national money standard for more than half a century, is fraud. For a nation to perpetrate such dishonesty, and that is BRYAN's proposition, would be fraud on an unparalleled scale.

It has been the Popocratic belief that the great strength of this movement would be found among the farmers. In so thinking the Popocrats have in effect put down the farmers as more inclined than other people to cheating their neighbors. It is as though they had read systematically all the periodic accounts of the rustics who come to town to buy green goods from the bunco men, and had concluded that farmers as a class were ready to join any scheme which elever confidence men could propose. If the bunco salesmen of counterfeit money could find so many customers in the rural districts, why shouldn't the dealers in fifty-cent dollars. offering the sanction of a sham Democratic

Convention, capture the solid farmer vote ? This shocking aspect of the BRYAN candidacy made the recent election in Vermont, a conspicuously agricultural State, a witness to the infamous charge which the Popocrats ont's tremendous, honest-money, antirepudiation majority shows that the charge is outrageous slander, and that the New England people who have had the chance to answer it, will not take part in the freesilver bunco game.

Mr. BRYAN and his confederates cannot make us think that the farmers of the West are more ready for bunco than those of the East. The effort to repudiate the half of all American debts, individual and national, is fraud from the start. It will meet with the political condemnation and defeat, which in honesty and justice it deserves.

Popular Votes and Electoral Votes.

It is noteworthy that since national party conventions began there have been only two Presidential elections where there were not at least three tickets offered for votes. At the same time, the cases in which more than two such tickets have received any electoral votes are exceptions to the general rule.

In the early days of the Government, when each elector voted for two candidates, the candidate receiving the largest vote becoming President and the one who received the next largest becoming Vice-President, there were naturally many names in the field. Thus in 1780, while WASHINGTON received the entire 69 votes, the second choice was divided among JOHN ADAMS, 84; JOHN JAY, 9: JOHN RUTLEDGE and R. H. HARRISON, 6 each; JOHN HANCOCK, 4; GEORGE CLINTON, 8; SAMUEL HUNTINGDON and JOHN MIL-TON, 2 each; JAMES ARMSTRONG, BEN-JAMIN LINCOLN, and EDWARD TELFAIR, 1 each; while four ballots for second choice were not cast. In 1792 there was more concentration, WASHINGTON receiving the entire 132 votes for reflection, while JOHN 77. followed by GEORGE CLINTON with 50, THOMAS JEFFERSON with 4. AARON BURR with 1, and four ballots not cast.

received 71 votes; JEFFERSON, 68; THOMAS | pointed if they possess the qualifications. PINCKNEY, 59; BURR, 80; SAMUEL ADAMS, 15; and there were seven other candidates having a few votes each. Then, in 1800, JEFFERSON and BURR, of the same party, received 73 votes each, while ADAMS had duty of making the appointment; and if 65, C. C. PINCRNEY 64, and JAY 1. The House had to choose, JEFFERSON becoming President and BURR Vice-President; but the Constitution was then altered, as to elections, to its present form. The result was very concentrated voting in 1804. JEFFERSON and GEORGE CLINTON received 162 votes each against 14 each for C. C. PINCKNEY and RUFUS KING.

The four succeeding terms, those of Madison and Monkoe, offer little for comment, unless it is in the heavy majorities of the winners, and the few scattering electoral votes. But in 1824 came another election which was thrown into the House. In that election ANDREW JACKSON polled 155,872 popular votes and 99 electoral; John QUINCY ADAMS, 105,321 popular and 84

as peculiar, Calhoun having 182 votes and being elected, while SANFORD had 80; MACON, 84; JACESON, 18; VAN BUREN, 9; CLAY, 2. Mr. ADAMS was elected by the House. In 1828 and 1832 Jackson was elected by a heavy popular vote and a still heavier electoral vote. In 1836 VAN BU-REN's popular vote was 761,549, but the Whig vote, aggregating 736,656, was divided electorally among Harrison, White, WEBSTER, and MANGUM.

With 1840 we come upon a series of elections in which there are repeated instances of third parties and fourth parties represented in the popular vote, but not at all in the electoral vote. That year HARRISON, Whig, received 1,275,017 popular votes and 234 electoral votes, while VAN BUREN, Democrat, received 1,128,702 popular and 60 electoral votes. BIRNEY of the Liberty party received 7,059 popular votes. The same three parties, substantially, appeared in the three succeeding elections. Polk, Democrat, in 1844, won by 38,175 popular plurality over CLAY, Whig, in a poll of about 2,700,000; and by an electoral majority of 170 to 105. BIRNEY had 62,800 votes, but secured no elector. In 1848, when TAYLOR, Whig, was elected over Cass, Democrat, the Free Soil candidate, VAN BUREN, polled 291,283 popular votes, but no electoral vote. In 1852, PIERCE, Demoerat, beat Scott, Whig; and John P. Hale's 156,149 popular votes, as a Free Democrat, brought in no electoral votes.

With 1856 came a somewhat different series of results. BUCHANAN, Democrat, polled 1,838,169 popular votes and 174 electoral, while FREMONT, Republican, polled 1,841,-264 popular and 114 electoral votes. The third party, with FILLMORE, American, polled 874,534 popular votes, and only 8 electoral. But peculiar and suggestive at the present time as is this FILLMORE vote, it was outdone in the election of 1860, when LINCOLN, Republican, with a popular vote of 1,868,852, received 180 electoral votes, or a clear majority, while Douglas, Democrat, received 1,875,157 popular and only 12 electoral votes : although BRECKINRIDGE, Democrat, with 845,763, received 72 electoral votes, and BELL, Union, with 589,581 popular, received 89 electoral votes. This election forcibly illustrates the difference between the popular and the electoral votes.

The elections of 1864 and 1868 showed only two candidates in the field, LINCOLN against McClellan and GRANT against SEYMOUR. But in 1879, when GREELEY was nominated against GRANT, his death before the time for the electoral balloting caused his vote to be split among four candidates for President; while the electoral votes for Vice-President were still more divided. GRANT and WILSON, however, had received the enormous popu-lar plurality of 762,091, the largest in our history, and they swept the electoral vote as decisively. CHARLES O'CONOR, Democrat, polled 29,408 popular votes, and JAMES BLACK, Temperance, 5,608; but neither received an electoral vote. In the election of 1876 SAMUEL J. TILDEN received a plurality of more than 250,-000 votes over HAYES, who was declared President by the eight-to-seven Commission. Peter Cooper, Greenback, at that time received 81,740 popular votes, GREEN CLAY SMITH, Prohibitionist, reselved 9,529, and WALKER, American, received 2,636, but none of them had electoral votes. Four years later, when GARFIELD received the narrow plurality of 7,018 votes in a poll of over 9,000,000, out from the electors 214 against 155, these same three minor parties were represented, and the Greenback party, under WEAVER, increased its poll to 807,306 votes, yet did not carry an elector. With 589,581 popular votes, Bell, twenty years earlier, had secured 89 electoral votes.

In 1884, when CLEVELAND defeated BLAINE, receiving a plurality of only 62,683 in over 10,000,000 popular votes, an aggregate of 285,634 of the latter were cast for the Prohibition and People's candidates, Sr. JOHN and BUTLER, but neither was reprehave seen fit to lay against the farmers. sented electorally. In 1888, when HARRIson was elected, receiving fewer popular votes than CLEVELAND, there were 249,-907 for Fisk, Prohibitionist, and 148,-105 for STREETER, Union Labor, with no electoral representation; while much smaller votes went to COWDRY and to CURris. Finally, in 1892, at CLEVELAND'S second election, WEAVER'S 1,041,028 popular votes succeeded in harvesting 22 votes from the electors; but the Prohibitionisi count of Bidwell, 264,133, and the Socialst Labor of Wing, 21,164, produced no electoral votes.

The Examination of Election Officers.

Mayor PATRICK J. GLEASON of Long Island City has recently refused to appoint certain persons nominated by the Democratic General Committee for positions as aspectors of election, poll clerks, and balot clerks, under the amended Election law of 1896. The nominees failed to pass the examination prescribed by the Mayor. The Democratic General Committee of Long Island City declares that the Mayor's examnation consisted largely of "catch questions" which were unfair to laymen, and were designed for the apparent purpose of disqualifying the persons so recommended " by the committee.

The controversy which has thus arisen makes it interesting to inquire just what are the legal powers of the Mayor of a city under such circumstances.

The eleventh and twelfth sections of the first article of the Election law deal with election officers, their number, qualifications, and appointment in cities. In every election district in this State there must be four inspectors, two poll clerks, and two ballot clerks. In New York city they are appointed by the Police Board, in Brooklyn ADAMS again led for Vice-President with by the Board of Elections, and in every other city by the Mayor. The general com mittees of the principal political parties may propose persons for appointment, and In the succeeding election JOHN ADAMS | the persons thus proposed must be ap-

> "All persons so proposed for appointment," says the statute," may be examined as to their qualifications by or under the direction of the officer or Board charged with the found duly qualified, they shall be appointed to the respective positions for which they were recommended." This language, however, does not tell us what qualifications election officers must possess. But if we go back to the preceding section, we find this:

> "No person shall be appointed or elected an inspector of election, poll clerk, or ballot clerk who is not a qualified elector of the city or of the election district of the town in which he is to serve, of good character, atle to read and speak the English language under-standingly, and to write it legibly, or who is a candidate for any office to be voted for by the ele the district in which he is to serve; or who has been convicted of a felony, or who holds any public office or place of public trust, except notary public or com-missioner of deeds, whether elected or appointed, or who is employed in any public office or by any public officer whose services are paid for out of the public moneys, or any person who is appointed or elected to

fications can lawfully be exacted by Mayor GLEASON than those prescribed by the negative terms of this provision of the law. It seems to us that there are strong argu-

ments in favor of the position of the com-

mittee in this respect. Why did the Legislature take the trouble Mayor, with power to add indefinitely to the constitutional law in this country that where the Constitution has defined the qualifications of a public officer, the Legislature cannot alter those qualifications, or add to them, unless expressly empowered to do so by the Constitution itself. Similarly, it would seem that when the Legislature, in enacting a statute such as the Election law, I the benefit of the Government. prescribes certain qualifications for inspectors and clerks, the officers authorized to appoint such inspectors and clerks can exact no more than the Legislature has seen fit to specify, and should limit the examina-

tion to the requirements of the statute. The question is one of considerable practical importance. If every Mayor is to determine for himself what should be the standard of qualification for election officers, we may have more than thirty differ ent standards in the cities of this State.

The Hearts to Which Bryan Appeals In his speech at Kenton Mr. BRYAN said "Tris is a campaign which appeals to the hearte of

men, and when you study the money question, you

your hearts." This means that if Mr. BRYAN's example is followed, the election will be decided by prejudice, and not by intelligence. To talk about studying the money question, a matter of hard experience and common sense, with the "heart," is like proposing to find the cube root of a given number by means of the sympathies.

In the way of political and economic sentinentalities Mr. BRYAN is unusually gifted, telligent discussion. He prefers to address himself to the heart and not the mind; and it is noticeable that he addresses himself to the weak, selfish, and envious heart, and seeks to inflame it with anger against the rich and prosperous. No previous candidate for President has fallen so low.

The Premiums of Our War Ships.

The official figures of the Brooklyn's speed run over the course between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise show that, with all tidal allowances now calculated, she made an average of 21.9117 knots, thus exceeding her stipulated 20 knots by more than a knot and three-quarters and by nearly two. As she is to have \$50,000 for each full quarter knot of excess, she earns \$850,000 in this way, which is a comfortable addition to the

contract price of the ship. The premium system has already been abandoned by the Government for recent and future contracts, but there still remain for trial four vessels that are entitled to its benefit. One of these, the Iowa, is to have the maximum bonus of \$50,000 per quarter knot; the other contracts are for the gunboats Nashville, Helena, and Wilmington, soon to be tried, and are of far less consequence in this respect, as the premiums offered are only \$5,000 per quarter knot each. Secretary HERBERT, in announcing the

termination of the premium system, said that it "undoubtedly had its advantages when adopted, but reflection has convinced the department that the time has come when, with the experience that has been gained, it may with profit be abandoned." It began under Secretary WHITNEY with awards for horse power, at the rate of \$100 per unit in excess of the contract requirement. Under that system the Yorktown earned \$39,825, the Newark \$36,857, the Concord \$458, the Bennington \$3,609, and the Baltimore lost \$33,384, the Monterey \$32,823, and the Petrel \$485. Afterward the Charleston's penalty was remitted by Congress for special reasons; and, deducting this, we get a total of \$187,186 for horse power premiums, against \$33,308 for penalties enforced. This is exclusive of premiums for machinery furnished to ships built in navy yards.

But soon a change was made to premiums for speed, irrespective of horse power. It was urged that speed, after all, was the thing valuable to the Government, not the means by which it was achieved; and acordingly the premiums and penalties were changed to this basis, the rate being usually fixed at so much per even quarter knot of excess or deficiency, although in several of the later cases, as in that of the Minneapolis, the allowance was also applied to fractions of a quarter knot.

Under this plan the Bancroft and Machias earned \$45,000 each, the Castine and Indiana \$50,000 each, the Philadelphia and San Francisco and Massachusetts \$100,000 each, the Marblehead \$125,000, the Detroit \$150,000, the Oregon \$175,000, the New York and Montgomery \$200,000 each, the Olympia \$300,000, the Columbia and Brooklyn \$350,000, while the Minneapolis broke all records with earnings of \$414,-600, her contract allowing fractions of a knot. Not a single vessel has lost anything on this speed basis, and one vessel which fell far short of her expected, but not guaranteed horse power, so that she might have had to pay a penalty on that basis, gained a

magnificent premium for speed. The highest excesses of speed were really those achieved by the smaller gunboats, the Castine making 2.62 knots over her guarantee, the Machias 2.46, and the Bancroft 2.37. Nevertheless, theirs have been the smallest speed premiums paid, as on the smaller vessels smaller rates of premium were allowed, the three mentioned receiving only \$5,000 per quarter knot. The Philadelphia and San Francisco earned \$100,000 each for somewhat over half a knot in excess of their contracts, because they had the liberal bonus of \$50,000 per quarter; and the enormous earnings of the Minneapolis, Columbia, Olympia, and Brooklyn, amounting to \$1,414,600 for these four vessels alone, are accounted for in the same way. A single firm, the famous CRAMPS of Philadelphia, have already earned, according to the figures just given, the great extra sum, above the contract prices, of \$1,747,724, never losing a dollar of penalty for speed or horse power. That sum alone is something of a fortune; and since the Iowa, still to be tried, is their ship, their earnings will probably approximate or exceed \$2,000,000. In the case of the Iowa there is an exceptionally favorable provision, as she will have \$50,000 premium per quarter knot for excess, but will pay only \$25,000 penalty for falling short.

If these figures are correct, the full amount earned in speed and horse power electoral; Henry Clay, 46,587 and or sceepts public officer."

37; W. S. Crawford, 44,882 and 41.

The Democratic General Committee of Long Island City insists that no other qualitract machinery of ships built in the navy premiums thus far, after all deductions for

yards, is \$2,908,478, with four ships still to be tried. It would not be surprising, therefore, if the total should much exceed \$3,000,000 when the account is fully made up. But while this is a large sum, there have been advantages in the system, as Secretary HERBERT says. The contractors to specify any qualifications at all, if the improved vessels for the purpose of producmatter was to be left to the discretion of the | ing extra speed, with the consent of the authorities, and such changes, if made for requirements? It is an established rule of that purpose only, were, according to a statement of Chief Engineer MELVILLE, "at the expense of the contractors." Again, since the speed requirements were carefully studied on the calls for bids, when builders were confident that they could surpass these requirements and so earn a premium, the effect was to lower their bids, of course to

> The speed-premium system was stopped after the great winnings of the Minneapolis, and, should it ever be revived, perhaps smaller bonuses would be paid than those which allow \$200,000 for an extra knot. At present, however, there seems to be no disposition on the part either of Congress or the Navy Department to revive premiums at all. Still, it is only just to acknowledge that, during their existence, splendid ships have been turned out, and it can only be hoped that results as good may follow their donment.

Brazil and Italy.

Althoug'. Italy is henceforth to maintain squadron on the South American coast to look after her interests there, and although King HUMBERT, according to a recent report, is to send a representative to Rio de Janeiro in a war ship to demand satisfaction for the claims of his Government against Brazil, yet there ought to be little danger of hostilities between the two countries. The tension in their relations has no doubt been increased by the recent rlots in Brazil, during which Italians have been killed or wounded, and by angry anti-Italian meetings in Bahia and elsewhere. The however limited may be his capacity for in- demands of Italy incite Brazilian resentment, and this, in some cases, among extremists, expresses itself in maltreating Italian residents, and that only increases the claims for indemnity. It is said, even, that Italy has had to stop the emigration of her subjects to Brazil.

> Should the two countries ever come to blows, Italy would be seen to be far stronger on the seas. She has also double the population of Brazil and an army many times larger than Brazil's. European countries, however, long ago found out the disadvantages of carrying on war upon this side of the Atlantic, three thousand miles from their base, and Spain, even with every port in Cuba in her possession, feels that disadvantage to-day. But this point is really premature for consideration in the dispute between Brazil and Italy, which is eminently one for pacific solution, involving, as it does, familiar principles of indemnity, to be settled in accordance with easily ascertained facts. At a recent date quiet had been restored in Sao Paolo, meetings to discuss the Italian question had been prohibited in Para, and President MORAES had taken steps to have all ringleaders in the late disorders severely pun ished. Italy will appreciate what has thus been done.

The Dublin Convention.

It was a large and in some respects a notable Convention which met in Dublin last week and remained in session for three days. No fewer than 2,000 delegates were present, and these included not only representatives from Great Britain and Ireland, but also from the United States, Canada, Australia, and South Africa. It was made evident from the outset that the purpose of the meeting commanded the approval of the Catholic Church. A telegram was received from the Pope in which he prayed for a cessation of the differences existing among the \$106,442. In all cases there was a penalty | Irish parties; a letter to the same effect was horse power, and under it the Charleston | the Bishop of Raphoe was elected permanent Chairman. Many of the delegates were priests, and they took an active part in the proceedings. A resolution declaring in favor of the union of all sections of the Irish party was unanimously carried; and it was rendered clear by the tenor of the debates that this resolution contemplated a union under Mr. JOHN DILLON, who is the head of the largest section of the Anti-Parnellite party. It was further voted that the administration of the Irish Parliamentary funds should be confided exclusively to the Irish Parliamentary party, by which, again, the larger or Dillonite section of that party was manifestly meant.

So far, then, as the authority of this Con vention goes, it has been exercised wholly on behalf of the Dillonites. Friends of Ireland all over the world are called upon to support them. For this reason they constitute a majority of the Irish Nationalist members of Parliament, outnumbering the Healyites and Parnellites, taken together. The validity of this reason was finally proclaimed with unanimity. The Convention had not been unanimous in approving of the close alliance which, it is known, has been maintained by the Dillonites with the British Liberals except in the case of the Education bill. For instance, one delegate moved a resolution setting forth that it was the prime duty of the Irish party to maintain absolute independence of both English parties, so as to preserve its freedom to oppose anything that might seem hurtful to the interests of the national cause. A motion was made by another delegate to the effect that the time will come when the Irish National party will no longer treat with an English party on the question of obtaining home rule for Ireland; but rather the energies of the party will be devoted to making any English government in Ireland impossible until the British Government have conceded to Ireland the right of holding a Parliament of her own in Dublin. Both of these motions were defeated,

and so was the proposal that, instead of requiring Healyites and Parnellites to obey Mr. Dillon, a committee of home and foreign delegates should be empowered to draft a platform upon which all sections of the Irish party could cooperate. The negative, as well as the affirmative acts of the Convention were all based upon the single fact that the Dillonites comprise for the moment a majority of the Nationalist mem-That this fact, and this alone, deterbers. mined the course of the Convention was made plain by a declaration issued after the final adjournment by the foreign delegates who had maintained a separate organization. After asserting themselves to be wholly unbiased as regards the choice of a party leader, they insist that respect for the will of the majority is the only possible foundation of unity, and the only means of assuring discipline and efficiency. Mr. John Dillon, having with him a majority of the Nationalist members, should, the foreign delegates thought, be recognized as the head of the whole Irish party. It follows that if the Healyites and Parnellites should combine, and hereafter I

carry a majority of the Nationalist seats, all the weight and influence possessed by the foreign delegates to this Convention

would be transferred to them.

It is, of course, understood that, outside of the foreign delegates, many of whom are widely known as men of worth and distluction, the Convention represented only the Dillonite section of the Irish party. Not one of the Healvite or Parnellite members of Parliament, who, together, number about thirty-five, took any part in the meeting. The Parnellites declare that although it had been reported that they were to be invited, they did not, in point of fact, receive an invitation. Their organ, the Dublin Independent, assured the foreign delegates that the Dillonites had summoned them to Dublin in the hope of making tools of them, and that the Dillonite aim was not union, but cash. The Cork Herald, an organ of the Healyite faction, described the Convention as not a meeting truly representative of the Irish race, but a mere sectional gathering, the real purpose of which was to replenish the finances of a crippled and discredited section of the Irish party. The Convention, the Herald added. might dupe the delegates from abroad, but could not possibly de any good to Ireland. Mr. HEALY, himself, subsequently to the final adjournment of the Convention, expressed regret that it had made no effort to induce Mr. SEXTON to reconsider his resolve to retire from public life, the implication being that the Healyites would cheerfully submit to Mr. SEXTON'S leadership. Mr. HEALY also reaffirmed his distrust of Mr. DILLOR's judgment, and defied the Dillonites

to expel him from the Nationalist party. Obviously it cannot be said that this Convention has succeeded in healing the dissensions of the Irish party. The Healyites and Parnellites are as recalcitrant as ever in their attitude toward Mr. DILLON, and they firmly decline to believe that the friends of Ireland in the United States and Canada will contribute money for the purpose of enabling that leader to oust them from their seats. That they are greatly preponderant in Dublin the last general election proved, and those foreign delegates who had witnessed in former times the demonstrations that bore witness to the wonderful popularity of Mr. PARNELL, must have been shocked to hear that, after the Convention had adjourned, a strong force of police was thought necessary to save Mr. Dillon from being mobbed in the streets of the Irish capital.

No Presidential candidate supported by THE Ses within the memory of the present generation has been elected.—Nyack Evening Star. That's another lie.

We are glad to find from the abundant vidence of our correspondence from the people that they have now reached an understanding of the repudiation scheme, so suddenly thrust upon them at Chicago. They have found out that it is very simple, after all, and requires nothing more than common sense to comprehend it; that it is only an attempt to make money less valuable and to decrease the worth of every man's dollar. That knowledge steadily extending, will end up BRYAN and his crowd.

Preserve the republic, and afterward the preservation of parties can take care of itself. Preserve honesty, and then men will divide as pefore in their honest political opinions. But

Our advice to those newspapers and financial philosophers who are disposed to take stock in the scheme to retire the greenbacks and increase the interest-bearing debt by \$400,000,-000 and more, for the benefit of the banks, is to let the speculation alone. It will never pay a shadow of profit as a political investment. It is a preposterous proposition that would defeat any political party senseless enough to lay it seriously before the people.

TINY is dead; Sir ARCHIBALD MACLAINE is in tears, and all London is sad. But it is consoling to think of the grand opportunity which that death affords to Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN,

and make the Queen cry. But who was Tiny anyhow? Well, we reply that he was the littlest yellow dog in the world. From the tip of his shout to the root of his tail he measured exactly four inches. He could go to sleep comfortably in the hand of a child. In canine parlance he was a toy terrier. appetite was always delicate, but at his last dinner he ate too much tripe, and indigestion was the consequence. His physician thought he could pull him through, and nobody expected a catastrophe; but the unexpected arrived. Now he has glass eyes and a skin full of stuffing; and in this condition Sir ARCHIDALD has presented him to the London Zoo. It now only remains for us to wait in patience for the coming poem from the pen of the poet laureate on "La Mort de Tiny."

The Vermont town of Brownington seems to be a trifle one-sided in its political sympathics. It is reported to have cast 151 Republican votes and one Popocrat vote last Tuesday. It is open to doubt whether this solitary protestant is really a BRYAN man, or voted the wrong ticket by mistake, or was moved simply by a desire for contradiction or paradox. Perhaps he wished to spoil a record.

The battle ship Cæsar, which has been launched at Portsmouth, is one of nine sister ships, of which some are already in com mission. They are the Majestic, Mag-nificent, Illustrious, Victorious, Mars, Jupiter, Prince George, Casar, and Hannibal, Three of these ships were assigned to Ports mouth, three to Chatham, one to Pembroke, one to the Mersey, and one to the Clyde. They are the largest battle ships affoat, displacing, according to their plans, 14,000 tons; and a the Prince George has been credited with 15,-048 tons, they may be called, probably, in round numbers 15,000-ton vessels. Whether we shall see still larger war ships built none can say, but it is worth noting that the five newer vessels for which orders have been given of the Canopus class displace only 12,950 tons, or about 2,000 tons less, although their length is the same a the Casar's, that is, 390 feet. But they have a foot less beam and a foot and a half less draught and carry a smaller weight of armor. All the vessels of the Casar class have been completed with remarkable celerity, and the ship just launched will doubtless form no exception to the rule.

Why should SINJIN be reviled and perseouted because his BRYAN headquarters are entirely described, except for an occasiona crank? There is no BRYAN movement, there is no BRYAN organization in New York to furnish an excuse or an occasion for such headquarters BINJIN is doing his level best, and nobody could

The American Jewess magazine is remarkable as the only publication in the world de interests of Jewish women. The last number, for contains among its lilustrations a portrai of Pauline Lucca, who is described as "one of our co ebrated co-religionists." An interesting article pays a glowing tribute to Rebecca Grats, who was a notable figure among the Jews of the sity in the early part of this century. She is spoken of as "highly educated," and as moving in " the most cultured circles of Phile delphia and New York," and as having won the friendly ssteem of Washington Irving. It seems that she was "loved by a Christian gentleman and recipro-cated this love, but on account of her religious principies she would not marry him. The editor of the American Jesses is Mrs. Boss Sonneschein, and she is making a bagazaise very creditable to her taste and judgment, and which shows that her pride in her most is circle.

POPULISM AND ATHEISM.

How In It They Are So Nearly Beinted! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The association between socialism and atheism is not an accidental one. All of the great socialistic leaders of Europe not only admit but insist that atheism is a logical consequence and a necessary part of their system. The necessary connection between these doctrines may be best shown by a few quotations from the prominent

socialistic leaders. Let me begin with a quotation from the Freihett, one of the leading Socialist papers of Germany: "Christianity is the greatest enemy of socialism. When God is expelled from human brains what is called the divine grace will at the same time be banished; and when the Heaven above appears nothing more than an immense falsehood men will seek to create for themselves a Heaven below." Both the Fretheit and the Social Democrat, the papers most ably representing socialistic views, advocate an agressive atheism. Gabriel Deville, the foremost French Socialist of to-day, considers two things necessary to the triumph of socialistic ideasthe suppression of churches, the suppression of the idea of God and of religion. "God," in the words of Daville, "is dying without posterity." The terrestrial despot, the capitalist, will drag down in his fall the celestial bug bear; mankind, ruling production instead of being ruled by it, will at last find their happiness upon earth; the belief in a Supreme Being sovereign dispenser of happiness and suffering will universally disappear." Religion Deville describes as an engine of domination, one of the most useful springs in a government of caste.

Robert Owen, an English Socialist of the last generation, described religion, private property. and marriage as a trinity of evil. Bakunin. Russian Socialist of large following both in and out of Russia, says: "It is necessary to destroy all existing institutions-the Church and the State." One of the planks of his society called an alliance of the social democracy, consisting of atheism, the abolition of all worship, the substitution of science for faith, of human justice for d'vine justice, the abolition of marriage, as a political and civil institution. Rebel one of the most notorious of the disciples of Marz, says: "We aim in the domain of politics at republicanism, in the domain of economics at socialism, and in the domain of religion at atheism."

From these quotations it will be seen that atheism is but a corollary of the prevailing doctrines of socialism. The Church sanctions the present structure of society, with its poverty, pain, and misery, therefore the Church must go. The heaven must be on earth or not at all. Marriage, a religious ceremony and an institution inconsistent with the social fabric evolved from the inner consciousness of socialistic dreamers, must also be abolished, and with it the family and the home. The likeness between populism and socialism has always been vaguely seen, but a comparison of the Socialist programmes of Europe and the Populist platforms of Chicago and St. Louis will bring out more distinctly the strong family likeness.

Let us compare the populistic platform with the socialistic one of Europe that has been nost widely adopted, viz., the Programme de Gotha. Both advocate the nationalization of great industries. Both advocate the referendum. Both advocate a direct and progressive tax on incomes. Both advocate repudiation of debt. Both suggest the use of force and violence to carry out their schemes. Both fement the enmity of class against class. Both suggest, as far as possible, the confiscation of private property and land. Many good people will vote the Populist ticket, little thinking that they are thereby advocating doctrines subversive of the church and the home, as, doubtless, at the time of the French Revolution, many, fascinated by the high-sounding theories and doctrines of Rousseau, little thought that by adopting them they were addng their weight and influence to hurry on the

corrors that followed. The Populist vote in the United States would be confined to the criminal class if it could be generally brought to the knowledge of our people that the first attempt to apply socialistic doctrines, among which the doctrine of atheism has such a prominent place, in the last century ended in the Reign of Terror, and in this century in the anarchy, rapine, and destruction of the Paris Commune. TRUXTUN BEALE.

Wages and Prices.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: If our dollars are to be worth only "53 cents," as you say, under free silver, then the cost of the clothes and other articles made by our people who are working for those 33-cent dollars will not be any more than it is now. If of \$100 per unit for any shortcoming in horse power, and under it the Charleston the Bishop of Raphoe was elected permandary in the Bishop of Raphoe was elected perma sewhat "off your base" in your assumption as to what the value of those "53-cent" dollars will be? Et Paso, Tex., Aug. 29, 1893. THARMA ORION

THARMA OBION. Not a bit of it. It would take a long time for wages to advance in silver to their present gold level, while the prices of bread, butter, beef, pork, coffee, tea, sugar, and all similar articles, would advance just as soon as the free-silver coinage mill got into operation.

Good News from the West,

To the Editon of the Sun-Sir: I was on board the Great Northern steamer Northland on her last trip from Buffalo to Duluth. A vote was taken and the result was McKinley, 42; Bryan, 8; gold men, but not for McKinley, 2. I left the boat at Mackinae Island and took the other Great Northern steamer, the horth-west, from Mackinae to Duluth. On this steamer another vote was taken with the result: McKinley, 110, and Bryan, S.

and Bryan, 8.

The passengers were men from all walks of life:
merchants, commercial travellers, dectors, college
professors, lawyers &c. One peculiarity of the Bryan
men was that they always ravored a secret bailot and
disliked standing up holdly before their fellow pussengers and declaring their intention to vote for a
dishonest dollar. From what I hear work height dishonest dollar. From what I hear, most business men are in favor of gold, and in many of the cities out this way the enly 16 to 1 Bryan will get will be 16 to 1 beating. McKinley getting sixteen times as many votes as Bryan. Honesty exists and flourishes out in this region as well as it does in the East. DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 2.

A Patriotic Clergyman.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: In common with, as I believe, a vast majority of the American people, I owe The Sun a great debt of gratitude for the stand t has taken and the work it is doing in defence of the

honor of the American people.

It seems to me that the present issue is a moral issue. It is a simple question of integrity. We are asked to decide whether a great nation shall keep or break its solemn promise. When such a question i presented it seems to me that the clergy should no be the last to stand up in defence of the integrity of ALORENON S, CRAPERY. he moral law. ST. ANDREW'S RECTORY, ROCHESTER, Sept. 4.

Brooklyn's Ill-smelling Water,

To the Entros or The sun-Sir: Your Brooklyn readers are indeed grateful for your espousal of the cause of good water. Never in the recollection of the writer have we had such fout stuff to drink as we are getting now. As it runs from the faucet it smells like sewage; and if it is as bad as it smells, the medical profession will have planty of exercise from the faucet it smells. profession will have plenty of exercise for an indefi nite period. Turn the rascals out! Turn the hose or them till they smell bad !

Brakes for Bleycles Necessary.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-S/r: I hope you wi inue your work for brakes on bloycles. configue your work for brakes on bicycles. No doubt the deplorable accident at Ninth avenue and Third street, Brooklyn, last evening would have been pre-vented had the wheels of the unfortunate riders been equipped with a hand brake. Within the last year I save saved myself, as well as others. a number of a cidents by having a good brake on my wheel, thereby having perfect control of it at all times. New York, Sept. 3.

II. F. Harrison. II. F. HARRISON.

The Cost of Church Membership.

Prom the Zion's Herald.

Dr. H. K. Carroll says in a Forum article that it requires \$10,350,000 annually to pay the bills of the Protestant Episcopal Church, \$23,863,000 to pay those of the Methodist Episcopal Church, nearly \$14. 000,000 for the expenses and contributions of the Northern Presbyterian Church, \$11,673,000 for those the regular Baptists, and \$10,855,000 for those the Congregational denomination, making an aggregate of \$88,000,000 every year contributed by 10, 768,000 members, an average of \$8.10 per member,

The River Will Be at Hand, From the Boston Evening Transcript. Bryan is very fond of salt-water bailing. He will WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

Although two months still remain during which Newport will be most attractive in scenery and climate and its true lovers will linger in its precincts, yet the early autumn days have seen the departure of several cot agers and a general thinning out of the throngs at the Casino, and even at the Golf Club. The closing of Mr. Herman Octrichs' cottage and the absence of Mrs. Oelrichs and Miss Pale will make a gap in the ranks of the and prominent throughout the season. Me and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer have returned to their Long Island home. The Frederick Vanderbilts are already preparing for their autumn filting to the banks of the Hudson, while Mrs. Ogden Mills has her lists for house parties at Livingston Manor made out, and has, it is said, already issued invitations for more than one. The little cottage where Mr. Center Hitchcock and Mr. Edward Bulkeley have dispensed their pleasure has pitalities has been vacated, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Astor will leave Beechwood very shortly for the Adirondacks or the Hudson River, as their inclinations may decide. Indeed, every day how will deplete the summer colony, and the bala ance sheet of success and disappointment will be struck by matrons who have given largely of position, and popularity, as well as he madens, the desire of whose hearts has been a intration,

and a promise at least of good things to come The Newport season this year has not been a brilliant one. It began late and is ending sarir. It has been darkened by the illies of wellknown people, as well as by the absence of that universal good will and good feeling that for merly distinguished it. Near relatives and friends of long standing have been extrangel. and, with the exception of the bail at Wakehurst not an entertainment has been given that brought together all the old-time elements in one community of pleasantness and cord fellow. ship. Out-of-door sports and pasitines have alone been absolutely successful. Yacht racing, the tennis tournament, the borse show, and now the golf contests, have been thoroughly enjoyet without let or hindrance from social distinct

tions or family jars.

The Golf Club has been visited every day by the martest people in the smartest carriages and costumes, and the two sons of the generals pres ident of the club have covered themselves with glory. The younger brother especially, Frederick C. Havemeyer, has won d'stinction in Newport's golfing annals by making two rounds of each teen holes in cighty-five strokes. In the annateur contests Robertson of Shinnecock and Huntingdon of Newport carried off the houses by defeating all the experts of other clubs wing were arrayed against them.

The two social events of last week were Mrs. Potter Palmer's ball and the dinner given to one hundred guests by the Marquis Gony d'Arsay. Mrs. Palmer's dance was all that exquisite taste and unlimited expenditure could make it. The flowers, of which there has been an unusual display this summer in Newport, were arranged with judgment and originality, and the shower of floral snow flakes falling from a height of fifteen feet was most striking and effective. The sedan chair in the estillon filled with bouquets and boutonnières also called forth murmurs of almiration, and in fact the ball was a feast of flowers from start to finish. The cotillon was danced by all the prettlest girls, and if the matrons' ranks were rather thin, and there was no duchesses' row to give splendor and sciat to the occasion, the omission was scarcely perceived in all the beauty that surrounded the guests.

Two thousand dollars is a tidy sum to be collected by amnteurs for one charity, and yet even more than that was realized at the Travers villa, which was kindly lent by Mrs. George Hoffman for a theatrical and musical performance on Tuesday evening. Even more than the outside price asked for tickets would gladly have been paid by those who had never before heard Miss Lydia Eustis sing, and the little vandeville in which Miss Davis and Miss Clapp took the leading parts was given with a sprightliness and a Parisian accent which would have done credit to a company of French artists.

Speaking of artists is a reminder of Mile. d'Epinay, who, with her father, has occupied Mr. James Gordon Bennett's villa at Newport this year. She has painted a very satisfactory likeness in miniature of Mrs. Albert Stevens, one of the few reproductions of that very beautiful woman that have been a success.

Several well-known painters have been in Newport during the last few months, among them Mr. Eliot Gregory and Mrs. Leslie Cotton, both of whom apparently have been more absorbed in social than professional engagements. Mr. son Clover, and the portrait of Miss Emily Hoffman, done by Mr. A. Muller Ury, which was shown for the first time on the night of Mrs. Hoffman's ball, was greatly admired. Miss Hoffman is depicted in a Nile green costume, and the artist has been most skilful in catching her expression, and also her beautiful coloring of hair and complexion. Mutler Ury has also painted a likeness of Dr. Clement Cleveland, and Miss Lydia Redmond, who has been at Bar Harbor, has reproduced Miss Belle Neilson an canvas with a skill very generally commended. It is a great satisfaction to art students to know that Mr. William M. Chase, in spite of his appointment to the University of Pennsylvania, will conduct the life schools in New York this winter. Mr. Chase has been so untiring in his efforts in behalf of students and young artists that his departure for another field of usefulness will be universally regretted.

Miss Fagnani, a daughter of the centleman who did justice to belies and beauties in this country forty years ago, and afterward painted half the crowned heads of Europe, has een spending the summer at New London with Mrs. Pierre Barlow, and has done some very good work there among the Pequat cale Miss Faguani is a painter of ministures on ivory, which are coming largely into favor again, and which, from their very unobiru-iveness, are likely to live longer than the most elaborate full lengths on canvas.

The engagement has been announced at Newport, we believe, with authority, of Miss Shyl Sherman, daughter of Mr. William Watts Sherman and Mr. John Ellis Hoffman.

On Tuesday last the marriage of Miss Hatl Simpkins and Mr. Bayard Thaver took place at Yarmouthport, Mass., the home of the bride's parents. Special trains from New York and Boston took members of the Thayer, Hampien Robb, and Van Rensselaer families to the welding, and the young couple will probably spend the early days of their married life cruising on board Mr. Thayer's steam yacht Chetolah.

Autumn weddings in town begin early, with the marriage of Miss Bessie Ward, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wrenn Ward, and Mr. Charles Bruen Perkins, on the 8th inst., at Mr. Ward's house in Ninth street.

The fatal accident which recently befell Mr. Robert Arthur Bruce, at Balmacaan, must have thrown a gloom over one of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin's largest house parties. The young fellow, who was a son of the late Mr. Thomas Bruce, M. P., and brother of the eighth Lord Eigin, was found at the foot of the stairs quite dead, with his skull crushed in, showing that he had fallen over the balusters from a considerable height. The supposition is that as he was known to have a weak heart, and perhaps also a weak head, he must have leaned against the balusters for support and fallen over them

Hall to the Bloomer Girl!

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I want to enter a protest against the narrow-minded and unwarranted "crusade" which Mrs. Charlotte Smith proposes to commence against the women cyclists in lireater New

commence against the women cyclists in irreator way. York. Her theories are simply the enumntion of a mind that fears its own health and strength in case of attack by the forces of immorality.

It is conceded that physical exercise is one of the greatest factors in building up a strong moral consistution; and I believe it to be an indisputable fact that there is less immorality, active or latent, small there is less immorality, active or latent among women who devote part of each day to the head y whose tendencies lead them to take their exercise in an elementary that the state that their exercise in an easy chair.
Long live the bloomer girl. She's a "good fellow."
Brw York, Sept. 4.

Br M T.

An Indirect Invitation. From the Buffulo Courier.

Li Hung Chang ought to condescand so far as to